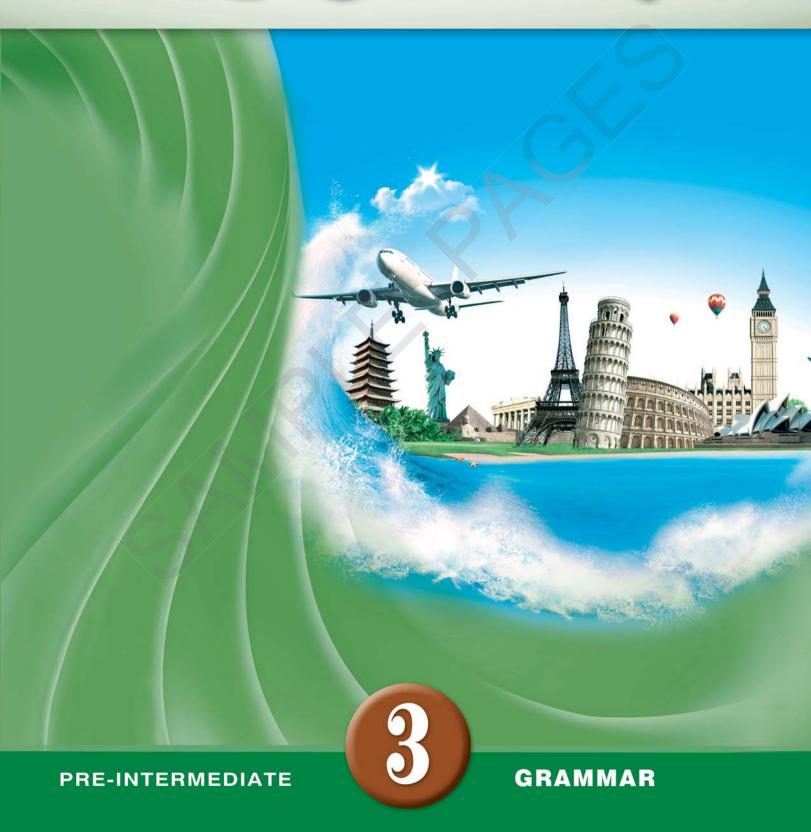
SPOT ON



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GRAMMAR

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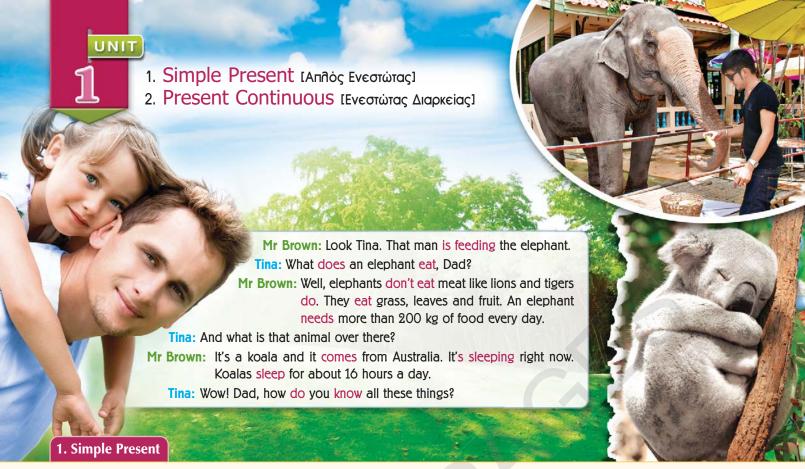
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Affirmative (Κατάφαση)	Question (Ερώτηση)	Negative (Άρνηση)
I / You live He / She / It lives We / You / They live	Do I / you live? Does he / she / it live? Do we / you / they live?	I / You don't live He / She / It doesn't live We / You / They don't live

Ο απλός ενεστώτας χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντοτε, συχνά, συνήθως** κλπ. He **starts** work at nine every day. He **goes** fishing on Sundays.
- 2 για μία πράξη που είναι προγραμματισμένη να γίνει στο μέλλον και αναφέρεται σε δρομολόγια, ταξίδια, προγράμματα κλπ.

Our train **leaves** at seven tomorrow morning. Schools **start** on 12th September this year.

Προσέξτε!

Συνήθως με τον απλό ενεστώτα χρησιμοποιούμε τις λέξεις always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom / rarely (= σπάνια), hardly ever* (= σχεδόν ποτέ) και never*. Αυτές οι λέξεις λέγονται επιρρήματα συχνότητας και μπαίνουν πριν από τα κύρια ρήματα αλλά μετά από τα βοηθητικά και το ρήμα 'to be'. Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις όμως, μπαίνουν πριν από τα βοηθητικά και το 'to be'.

She **sometimes invites** her friends over for dinner. They **rarely agree** on what to do. How long **does** the journey **usually** take?

It **is seldom** cold in May in my country.

'**Do** you **often** travel by plane?' 'No, I **never do**.'

'Are you polite to your teachers?' 'Yes, I **always am**.'

Η κατάληξη -s [he, she, it]

1 miss → misses wash → washes watch → watches mix → mixes

go → goes
 2 tidy → tidies

try → tries

AAAA: stay → stays

*Μετά τα hardly ever και never, το ρήμα μπαίνει σε καταφατικό τύπο.

He **hardly ever drinks** alcohol. [OXI: He hardly ever doesn't drink...]

She **never goes out** alone after ten o'clock. [OXI: She never doesn't go...]

Προσέξτε επίσης:

Όταν το ρήμα have χρησιμοποιείται σε εκφράσεις όπως have a good time, have fun $(= \delta ιασκεδάζω)$, have breakfast / lunch / dinner (= τρώω), have a bath / shower (= κάνω), have some coffee / tea (= πίνω) κλπ, τότε είναι κύριο ρήμα και σχηματίζει ερώτηση και άρνηση με do / does.

He **has** a shower every morning.

Does he **have** a shower ...?

He **doesn't have** a shower ...

1 Fill in the correct verb in the simple present.

pass • live • not visit • take • go • start • study

- 1 Alison very hard and always her exams.
- **2** My grandparents us at Christmas.
- 3 How often you your dog to the vet?
- 4 Pandas in China.
- **5** Greg to the cinema every week.
- **6** What time the play on Sunday?

2 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

he / watch / never
He never watches TV in the morning.

- 1 it / rain / seldom in July.
- 2 Mark / be / sometimes late for school.
- 3 Dad / not work / usually on Saturdays.

4	you / have / always			
	cornflakes for breakfast?			

rurdays.

2. Present Continuous

Affirmative (Κατάφα	ση)	Question (Ερώτ	ηση)	Negative (Άρνησι	յ)
I am You are He / She / It is We / You / They are	eating	Am I Are you Is he / she / it Are we / you / they	eating?	I'm not You aren't He / She / It isn't We / You / They aren't	eat ing

Η κατάληξη -ing						
1	write → writing	2 run → running begin → beginning AAAA: visit → visiting	3 travel → travelling	4 lie → lying		

Ο ενεστώτας διαρκείας χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μία πράξη που γίνεται **τώρα**, **αυτήν τη στιγμή** που μιλάμε. Sarah **is talking** to her friend on the phone now.
- **2** για μία πράξη που γίνεται **προσωρινά**, **αυτόν τον καιρό**. David **is working** very hard this month.
- 3 για μία πράξη που **έχουμε προγραμματίσει** να κάνουμε στο **κοντινό μέλλον**. We **are leaving** tomorrow morning and **are coming** back on Friday.

Προσέξτε!

Μερικά ρήματα όπως τα like, love, hate (= μισώ), prefer (= προτιμώ), need, want, know, believe (= πιστεύω), think (= νομίζω), remember (= θυμάμαι), forget (= ξεχνώ), belong (= ανήκω), cost (= κοστίζω) και have (= έχω, κατέχω) δεν χρησιμοποιούνται με χρόνους διαρκείας γιατί δείχνουν μία κατάσταση και όχι μία πράξη.

I think he's at home now. [OXI: I'm thinking ...]
I don't remember his name. [OXI: I'm not remembering ...]
This car belongs to Jane. [OXI: ... is belonging ...]

Όταν όμως το have είναι κύριο ρήμα, όταν χρησιμοποιείται δηλαδή σε εκφράσεις όπως have a good time, have breakfast / lunch / dinner, have a bath / shower κλπ, τότε χρησιμοποιείται με χρόνους διαρκείας.

3	Fill in the simple present and the present continuous.	
1 2	leave Look! The busis leaving	4 take
4 Fi	ill in the simple present or the present continuous.	
/	They're all so friendly and polite! The food (not have) a big breakfast but he (go) to a local festival in Rethymno. Some f wait. I [7]	ere in Crete. Our hotel is fantastic. It's close to the beach ery day. I really [3]
5 F i	ill in the simple present or the present continuous.	
2 3 4 5	Laura	 6 Tick (/) if the sentence is correct or correct the mistake. My cousin doesn't hardly ever write to me. 1 How much is this watch costing? 2 Alison doesn't usually go out on weekdays. 3 I am brushing my teeth twice a day. 4 Mark is having a shower now. 5 'Do you go out on Saturdays? 'Yes, I do often.' 6 We are leaving at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. 7 The children play with the dog at the moment.

7 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 until late this week?
 - a Do you work
- **b** Are you working
- 2 Harry cycling twice a week.
 - a goes
- **b** is going
- 3 'Is the bus usually late?'
 - 'Yes, it'
 - a is often
- **b** often is
- 4 Pam coffee.
 - a never drinks
- **b** drinks never

- 5 I our new teacher.
 - a am hating
- **b** hate
- 6 What time breakfast?
 - **a** do you usually have **b** have you usually
- 7 Shops busy around Christmas.
 - **a** usually are
- **b** are usually
- 8 Mum is in the kitchen. She dinner.
 - a makes
- **b** is making

Prepositional phrases

- **1 at the age of** = στην ηλικία των ... He started piano lessons **at the age of** eight.
- **2** at the beginning of = στην αρχή τού / τής ... We are going to England at the beginning of May.
- **3** at last = επιτέλους You're here at last!

- **4 at midnight** / **night** = τα μεσάνυχτα / το βράδυ They arrived at the hotel **at midnight**. She doesn't go out alone **at night**.
- **5** at once = α μέσως *Please come here* at once.
- **6 at the weekend** = το σαββατοκύριακο What are you going to do **at the weekend**?



It is Sunday morning and it is raining. With your partner, ask and answer questions about the people in the pictures, as in the example. Use the words in the box.

today

listen to music • watch TV • go fishing • work in the garden • go cycling
talk on the phone • have a picnic • read the newspaper

What does Linda usually do on Sunday morning?

Is she working in the garden today?

She usually works in the garden.

No, she isn't. She's talking on the phone.

Linda



Peter



Wendy



the Browns



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